

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

IN RE APPLE iPhone ANTITRUST
LITIGATION.

Case No. 11-cv-06714-YGR (TSH)

DISCOVERY ORDER

Re: Dkt. Nos. 323

DONALD R. CAMERON, et. al.,

Plaintiffs,

v.

APPLE INC.,

Defendant.

Case No. 19-cv-03074-YGR (TSH)

Re: Dkt. No. 199

EPIC GAMES, INC.,

Plaintiff and Counter-

defendant,

v.

APPLE INC.,

Defendant and

Counterclaimant.

Case No. 20-cv-05640-YGR (TSH)

Re: Dkt. No. 201

In ECF No. 308-2,¹ Plaintiffs put forward a thoughtful explanation for why they need to take 16 party depositions of Apple witnesses pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 30(b)(1).

¹ ECF citations are to 11-cv-6714 unless otherwise noted.

1 They broke down the witnesses into five relevant categories of testimony: (1) high-level
2 executives deciding policies critical to the health of the iOS ecosystem; (2) engineering knowledge
3 of Apple's defenses based on security, the tools, software, and Apple Support services available to
4 app developers, and the integrated nature of iOS, the App Store, and IAP; (3) Apple's App
5 Review; (4) interactions with developers who have allegedly been harmed by Apple's policies;
6 and (5) individuals with particular roles in the App Store. The Court understands, of course, that
7 these are not five rigidly distinct areas of inquiry, but they do constitute five different areas of
8 focus logically related to the claims at issue in these three related actions. Plaintiffs also proposed
9 specific people for each of these topics and provided useful information explaining why they
10 would be good witnesses on those topics.

11 Plaintiffs have persuaded the Court that there is good cause under Federal Rule of Civil
12 Procedure 26(b)(2)(a) to allow 16 party depositions of Apple witnesses under Rule 30(b)(1). The
13 topics of these proposed depositions are important for these related cases, each topic warrants
14 multiple depositions, and the number of proposed depositions on each topic is not excessive.
15 Given what is at stake in these cases, the Plaintiffs' need for these depositions, the parties'
16 resources, and the importance of this discovery in resolving the issues in dispute, these depositions
17 are proportional and not overly burdensome.

18 Apple has not really argued otherwise. It initially took the view that Plaintiffs should take
19 10 depositions first and then seek leave to take more based on what information comes out of
20 those 10. The problem with that view is that fact discovery in the *Epic Games* case closes on
21 February 15, 2021 (20-cv-5640, ECF No. 116) and each witness in these related cases is supposed
22 to be deposed only once. ECF No. 194, ¶ 3. This means that the depositions of Apple's witnesses
23 have to get going, and Plaintiffs need to be able to plan, in particular with the holidays coming up.
24 Plaintiffs would plan the next two months differently if they had 10 Rule 30(b)(1) Apple
25 depositions to take than if they have 16, and they would certainly plan differently if they didn't
26 know how many Apple witnesses they would be allowed to depose, so they need to know what the
27 answer is now.
28

Apple's other argument is that it should be able to take the same number of party depositions of Epic Games as Plaintiffs can take of Apple. That might be the right answer; the Court doesn't know. Apple has not made a showing like Plaintiffs did, identifying the topics each deposition would relate to, and providing an explanation of how many witnesses there would be and who they might be for each topic. Also, it is not self-evident that Apple is comparing (no pun intended) apples to apples. If this were just a two-party lawsuit between Apple and Epic Games, of course the Court would give each side the same number of depositions, simply out of parity. But the 16 depositions Plaintiffs want to take are for all three of the related cases, two of which are class actions, and for all three sets of Plaintiffs because Apple is a defendant in all three cases. By contrast, Epic Games is a party only to the *Epic Games* case. The Court is happy to listen to any explanation Apple wants to provide for why it needs to take more than 10 depositions of Epic Games, but there should be some sort of explanation because the parity argument doesn't work.

The Court's order is not contingent on the specific identities of the 16 Apple witnesses Plaintiffs want to depose and does not constitute a finding that Plaintiffs have a right to depose those particular people. The value of Plaintiffs' effort to break down the proposed depositions into different topics with informed explanations for who could be deposed on each topic was to put some meat on the bones of their request for depositions. It's so much more useful for a litigant to flesh out a good, reasoned explanation for wanting a certain number of depositions than to just proclaim that a case is complicated or important and therefore a particular number of depositions is needed. Plaintiffs' showing put detail into that request that enables the Court to make an informed decision. But the Court understands that Apple may object to some of the proposed witnesses and may suggest others in their stead. The parties should meet and confer about that and raise any disputes about particular witnesses in a joint discovery letter brief.

The Court has received no briefing concerning the number of Rule 30(b)(6) depositions that should be permitted or how many true third party depositions should be allowed, so it expresses no view on those subjects. Rather, the only issue the Court addresses in this order is that Plaintiffs may take 16 depositions pursuant to Rule 30(b)(1) of Apple witnesses. For the avoidance of doubt, a former Apple employee who is deposed about his work at Apple counts

toward the 16 and is not a true third party.

IT IS SO ORDERED.

Dated: December 18, 2020



THOMAS S. HIXSON
United States Magistrate Judge

United States District Court
Northern District of California